

PASSENGER DEPOT IS BEING ERECTED

N. & W. Station Will Be Ready for Use in March.

DEATH OF FORMER RESIDENT

Elk Officials Consider Matters of Importance to Order.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, 105 North Spotswood Street, Petersburg, Va., January 27.

The work on the new Norfolk and Western passenger station in the lower part of the city is progressing rapidly. The building will probably be finished soon after March 1, a subway in the Norfolk and Western tracks will connect the station with the Atlantic Coast Line road.

George Flakar, a Greek resident of this city, and his sister, left this morning for New York, whence they will sail for Constantinople to visit relatives. They will be absent several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Booth, who were recently married in St. Louis, have returned to the city from their wedding trip.

The fortnightly dance of the Riverside Club will take place to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Duane will be the chaperons.

Death of Former Petersburg.

A telegram received here announced the death yesterday at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., of Richard Scott, Jr., a native and until the last few years a resident of Petersburg. He was thirty-five years old, and is survived by his wife and one son. Scott was Miss Lucy Chamberlain's daughter of the late Captain J. Hampton Chamberlain, the well-known Virginia editor, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, D. D. Mr. Scott leaves many relatives and friends in this city.

Wednesday Music Club. The Wednesday Music Club met yesterday afternoon in the studio of Miss Jean Trigg and rendered a delightful program. The piano selections were from Beethoven, and English ballads were the offerings for the vocalists. A number of invited guests enjoyed the music.

A birthday party was given this afternoon at St. Paul's parish house by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Petersburg Episcopal church, for the benefit of the hospital.

Edward Babbitt, while riding on High Street on his bicycle yesterday, was thrown and injured about the face and head, though not seriously.

Personal and Otherwise.

Mrs. Mary Edith Glynn, wife of W. T. Glynn, died this morning at her home on Byrne Street, aged thirty-seven years. The family came to Petersburg about three months ago from South Dakota, to which State the body will be sent for burial. She was survived by her husband and four little daughters.

Fire occurred early this morning in the rear part of J. E. Gimstead's store on Hollingsworth street. Some damage was done to the interior, and the stock of goods, mostly, however, by water and smoke. The building is owned by James D. Bass. Origin of the fire is not known.

Secretary E. L. Quarles, of the Chamber of Commerce, has accepted an invitation from a committee of the business men of Suffolk to confer with them in the interest of a movement recently started in that city to reorganize the Board of Trade.

J. Anderson Chisholm, of Charlottesville, president of the R. P. O. E. Reunion Association, is in the city in consultation with State Secretary W. C. Goddard, relative to business of the association and the adoption of legislation for the protection of the name and emblem of the order.

ATTACK ON REPUBLICANS

Representative Hefflin Blames Party for High Cost of Living.

Washington, D. C., January 27.—Charging the Republicans with being responsible for the high cost of living, Representative Hefflin, of Alabama, declared in a speech delivered in the House to-day that never before had it cost so much to produce a crop of cotton as during the past year. The high cost of living, he said, had increased the cost of the cotton crop. "If you Republicans in the North had a monopoly of cotton, such as we have, you could make us pay 25 cents a pound for it, and you would not be able to convince us that it was cheap at that price."

Mr. Hefflin arraigned Speaker Cannon and "Cannonism," and declared the Republican party, he predicted, would be defeated at the next election. Referring to the meat trust, he declared the Republicans should say to it: "You shall not reduce the common people of this country to the slavery of the peasants of Europe."

CITY EXERCISES SUSPENDED.

Must Give Up Office for One Month and Pay Costs in Case.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Newport News, Va., January 27.—Judge Barnum, in the Corporation Court, to-day revoked the ruling of Mayor Mary Jones, directing the City Engineer T. E. Pearce from office. The court suspends the engineer without pay for one month, and requires him to pay the costs of the proceedings against him. Pearce was tried by Mayor Jones for following the amount of sand base, laid under the brick paving, to be reduced two inches below the minimum depth prescribed in the specifications, without authority from the council.

The engineer admitted ordering the change, and said that he did so because the amount of sand needed for in the specifications would not roll properly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the World's Greatest Blood Purifier and Strength-Giver. It builds you up. Accept no substitute, but insist on having Hood's, and get it to-day.

In usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsaparilla—100 Doses.



Horse Sense

A man bought "mixed" feed for his horse because it was "cheaper." The horse rejected it because it was half saw-dust. If boilers had horse sense, many would reject the mixtures daily forced upon them—rocks, slate, dirt, clinker, etc., bought because they are "cheaper." Feed the boiler Heat Units—Atlantic Guaranteed Coal—the boiler will eat less and do more.

Atlantic States Coal & Coke Co. Richmond, Va.

TAFT'S PET BILL IS INTRODUCED

(Continued From First Page.)

deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

Defends Payne Tariff Law. Washington, D. C., January 27.—Admitting that the Payne tariff law would have to be justified by the results of its practical operation, Representative Boutell, of Illinois, a member of the committee which framed the measure, made a vigorous defense of the new law in the House to-day.

President Taft had been criticized, he said, because he had declared the Payne act the best tariff law ever passed by Congress. But he added, the result would justify that statement.

"The common sense and sagacity of President Taft will be recognized by his re-election in 1912. It has been said," continued Mr. Boutell, "that that act, and the tariff act, are the cause of the present high prices. It has been claimed that the tariff act has not brought prosperity and that it will retard prosperity."

When the Democrats applauded these statements and laughed in derision, Mr. Boutell sharply rebuked them.

"Why is it," he asked, "that the Democrats always applaud any tale of misfortune or prediction of adversity?" It was then the turn of the Republicans to laugh and applaud, and the Democrats landed into silence.

"I think," said Mr. Boutell, answering his own question, "it is because adversity is so familiar and so in keeping with the history of our party. It is not indicative of approbation, but the result of party loyalty."

Mr. Boutell created great amusement by reading Democratic predictions of disaster after the passage of the Dingley act, all of which were dispelled, he said, by the actual results. Paying special attention to the criticisms of Senator Bailey of the Dingley and the Payne-Aldrich tariff laws, Mr. Boutell produced a bundle of Texas newspapers of recent issue and read from them predictions of unusual prosperity of Texas during the year.

"Texas," interposed Representative Slayden, of that State, "is prosperous, but it is in spite of, and not because of, the Republican tariff, and if the tariff is successful in its criminal prosecutions of the distinguished Republicans of the big four beef trust, times will be much more prosperous in Texas."

Not being interrupted by Representative Henry, of Texas, Mr. Boutell asked that member whether he thought prices were too high.

"Certainly I think prices are too high," replied Mr. Henry.

"Prices of what? Do you want lower prices of cotton?" asked Mr. Boutell, and Mr. Henry's reply was drowned in the uproar of applause from the Republicans which followed.

Publishers Up in Arms. Washington, January 27.—The publishers of magazines and periodicals to-day continued before the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads their efforts to prevent the enactment of the proposed law on their second-class matter, and their principal spokesman, George W. Wilder, president of the Butterick Publishing Company, severely criticized the government's system of conducting the Post Office Department.

"Take the Post-Office Department out of the field of politics," declared Mr. Wilder, "and put it in the hands of a business man. Such a man would not be so susceptible to the influence of the press, and he would be a hero and probably a martyr. If such a man found, after investigation, that it was necessary to increase the second-class rate we would stand it. There is no justification for separating newspapers and magazines and charging the latter more than the former. If you can't put the right thing through Congress, men and don't put the wrong thing through."

Mr. Wilder charged that the Post-Office Department was inefficient because inadequate salaries were paid. Also that the tenure of office was so short that officials were unable to become familiar with their duties.

Taft's Order Denounced. Washington, D. C., January 27.—Reading the order of President Taft of November 26 last forbidding officials of the government from giving information to members of Congress except through the head of the department in which they were employed, Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, to-day pointed to the many dangers that, he said, might arise from such an order.

"If this order goes without challenge," asked Mr. Sisson, "does it assume that the President has a right to control all information Congressmen can get?"

The question arose, he said, whether information was to be censored before a Congressman was to get it. Such an order, he said, would prevent Senators and Representatives

from getting information from the departments promptly. It would, he said, tempt Cabinet officers to give their friends information and withhold it from others.

"Information," he added, "should be had by the asking as a matter of right and not as a matter of favor."

Amendments Indorsed. Washington, D. C., January 27.—After indorsing amendments to the Sherman antitrust law, so far as in character as to alter its present effect very largely, and placing itself on record as unalterably opposed to the Federal inspection of grain, the National Board of Trade ended its forty-eighth annual meeting to-day.

Amendments to the Immigration law to eliminate the educational test were unanimously approved and a proposal to have the United States negotiate with other nations for the creation of an international court of arbitral justice was indorsed.

The session ended in a wrangle, when H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pa., charged upon the floor that delegates, sent by the chambers of commerce and Boards of Trade to attend the meetings of the National Board, came to Washington and spent their time elsewhere.

Disappointed with the tests recently conducted at the new incinerator, the Council Committee on Street Cleaning last night ordered a new series of tests to cover a period of three days, to establish the actual garbage destroying capacity of the plant. The Council Committee, headed by the Decarie Incinerator Company, of Minneapolis, at a cost of \$10,000, was practically completed more than two weeks ago. Last week the committee saw it in actual operation, and requested written reports from the Building Inspector and Superintendent of Street Cleaning before accepting it and ordering the final payment. Last night formal notice was served on the committee by A. C. Houston, the brick contractor, that the Decarie company owed him \$4,440 on contract, and that unless the committee held back that amount in the settlement he would hold the city liable.

Mr. Cohn reported that he had made several satisfactory tests covering as much as six hours' each, and expressed himself as satisfied with the results. Mr. Houston, however, would not wait to know if it was true, as he had heard that it had been necessary to pour kerosene oil over the garbage to make it burn, and whether a cord of wood had been used in efforts to make the furnace draw.

Mr. Cohn said that some oil had been used as well as some fuel at the first firing-up previous to the better adjustment of drafts and mechanical devices.

Building Inspector Beck reported that the building in the main had been completed, but that the wooden blocks in the brick work in conflict with the building code, and that some mortar which had frozen should be repointed when the weather permitted. Contractor Houston, who was present, said the wooden blocks had been removed, and that the pointing was being done.

General Agent McKee, who appeared for the Decarie company, urged an immediate settlement, saying that his company had had no condition in the contract, and that Mr. Houston would be paid as soon as the city accepted the work.

On motion of Mr. Hirschberg, after a somewhat stormy debate, tests covering three days were ordered to begin on Monday, when a weighed amount of city trash was to be incinerated each day, the plant having been guaranteed to have that capacity. The first day the plant is to be operated without other fuel, and on the latter two days with fuel, the superintendent to report the cost of each day's operation, and the amount of garbage destroyed.

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NEW INCINERATOR NOT UP TO TESTS

Councilmen Charge Use of Kerosene Oil to Make Garbage Burn.

WILL TRY THREE-DAY TEST

Plant Guaranteed to Destroy Fifty Tons of Refuse Daily.

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VIRGINIA BOYS LEARNING TO FARM

Mr. Sandy Amazed at Good Results and Possibility of Development.

SEVEN HUNDRED AT WORK

Each Youngster Cultivating One Acre of Corn by Scientific Methods.

T. O. Sandy, who is so well known in Virginia because of his interest in farm demonstration work in the South, said yesterday that there are now more than 700 boys directly under the department he is conducting who are learning to raise one acre of corn by scientific instruction.

"The remarkable part of this work," said Mr. Sandy to a reporter for The Times-Dispatch yesterday, "is the way it touches the imagination and holds the interest of the boys. Nobody can see a country boy working under the expert guidance on one acre of corn without perceiving what a difference that makes to his task. The dull routine of plowing and planting, substituting of fertilization and all the work that has heretofore been regarded as farm drudgery, takes on a brand-new light when they see that it is going to give them great results. And not only the boys, but their fathers and their kindred, are awakened and inspired to infinitely greater output than they would have believed possible before."

Wonderful Possibilities. "I am not a pessimist," Mr. Sandy went on, "and I do not perhaps know as much as James J. Hill about farm conditions in the world, but I have got a lot more confidence in the possibilities of Virginia than I would have believed possible until I saw what a little scientific work would do with our soil and our climate. I have seen how it has opened my eyes along with the eyes of those who pool-pool book-farming."

"If we could only teach the farmers outside the State to do generally what is being done on these 700 acres by 700 boys it would be within the limits of moderate statement to say that we would triple the output of hay and corn in Virginia. I am very hopeful that this will be done, and I believe that the quickest way to accomplish it would be to yoke up my work with Blackburg College and make the training that the boys get on the demonstration farms a sort of preparatory course to higher education in our great State. I believe the people of Virginia, the Legislature of the State, and I might at last say the board of visitors of the magnitude of the service that Blackburg can render the Commonwealth if it can only get in touch with the actual lives of the farming population. There is no reason in sense or science why farming should be overworked, unhelped, heart-breaking drudgery, ought to be the freest, healthiest, and most profitable work in the world, and it can be made so for the boys of Virginia if inspiration and example be furnished them. Blackburg has a chance of unlimited service, and I for one am satisfied that Blackburg will sooner or later grab that opportunity."

The suit of W. A. Sullivan against the Blair Glass Company will be heard in the Corporation Court to-day.

The case of Caroline Dunnivant against the Southern Railway Company will be heard Saturday.

The monthly meeting of the Chesterfield Sunday-School Association will be held next Sunday in Central Methodist Church.

The friends of Benjamin T. Watkins, of Chesterfield county are boosting him for the position of colonel on the Governor's staff. Mr. Watkins is a Chesterfielder by birth, and a warm supporter of Governor-elect

Insurgent Adherents in Prison. Washington, D. C., January 27.—A number of prominent friends of the insurgent movement in Nicaragua, among them a brother of General Chamorro, have been thrown into prison, according to advices received to-day by Senator Castillo, representative here of the Estrada government. A release of the prisoners is being sought in the provinces of Managua and Granada.

Miss L. Mabel Bryant died yesterday in Richmond. She is survived by one sister, Miss Lillian Bryant, of Manchester. The funeral will take place to-morrow evening at 2:30 o'clock from Decatur Street Methodist Church.

The people of Manchester and Chesterfield are complimenting Thomas E. Woodfin and Hirschel V. Goodie on the assiduity displayed by them as good-road setters. The muddy environments of this city have been materially remedied by the zealous interest of these members of the Board of Supervisors.

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